



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of heat and energy it produces in the human body; the method of planning menus which shall furnish the requisite amount of heat and energy, and keep the whole complicated system evenly balanced and in perfect working order. Chapter IX treats of the feeding of infants; and Chapter X gives a list of dietaries suited to particular diseases. There follows a chapter on the miscellaneous subjects relating to measuring, combining ingredients, utensils, methods of cooking, adulterations of food, etc., which brings us to the end of the first part of the book—the entire second part is composed of recipes suitable for use in sickness.

Perhaps it may seem ludicrous to look for style in a text-book on dietetics but the fact remains that the book possesses a literary excellence of distinctly educational value and tending to make its reading as much for pleasure as for profit. There is a happy preservation of the balance of form and content; the book is charming reading yet no necessary fact is omitted, nor is it spoiled by masses of unessential and miscellaneous detail. The common sense of the recipes is particularly commendable; they supply all that is necessary of variety in nourishment, but there is no temptation for the nurse to change places with the chef; the mission of the book is to nourish the invalid, not to cater to the glutton or the epicure.

A SHORT PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY FOR NURSES, As used in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, for the past ten years. By Henry Jellett, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Gynæcologist and Obstetrical Physician Dr. Steevens' Hospital; ex-Assistant Master Rotunda Hospital; Censor and Examiner in Midwifery, Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, etc. Third Edition. London: I. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough St. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

An earlier edition of this book was reviewed in this JOURNAL two years ago. The present edition shows a tendency to come nearer to the nurses' point of view than the unrevised but there is still a great deal to be taken into account because of the special license for practice of midwifery in Great Britain. The nurse in this country is answerable to the physician in charge—in the old country there may not be a physician and the nurse in the case is answerable to the "Central Midwives' Board," which seems to concern itself more with the keeping of certain official regulations of its own, than with the character of the nursing as we understand it. There is so decided a difference in the standing of the British Midwife and the American nurse that the text-books of the former are only valuable to us as a means of reference and comparison.